

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 056 662

HE 002 662

TITLE 1971-72 Student Charges at State Colleges and Universities (Tuition, Required Fees, Room and Board).

INSTITUTION American Association of State Colleges and Universities, Washington, D.C. Office of Information and Research.; National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, Washington, D.C. Office of Institutional Research.

PUB DATE 10 Oct 71

NOTE 10p.

AVAILABLE FROM American Association of State Colleges and Universities, 1 Dupont Circle, Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036; National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, 1 Dupont Circle, Suite 710, Washington, D.C.

EDRS PRICE MF-\$0.65 HC-\$3.29

DESCRIPTORS *Costs; *Educational Finance; *Fees; *Higher Education; Student Costs; *Tuition

ABSTRACT

This is a report documenting tuition and required fees, room rates, and board rate increases at member institutions of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU) and the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges (NASULGC). The report shows that median prices have increased in 1971-72 over 1970-71 costs for both resident and nonresident students. Tuition and required fees at NASULGC institutions have risen 8.80% for residents and 16.99% for nonresidents. Room rates have increased 2.28% and board rates 7.63%. Tuition and required fees at AASCU institutions have risen 8.28% for residents and 4.04% for nonresidents. Room rates have increased 3.93% and board rates 4.25%. The major reasons for this cost increase are: (1) inflation; (2) maintenance of current level of program quality; and (3) inadequate appropriations from state legislature. The lowest charge for resident tuition and fees among these public universities was \$70, the amount charged by District of Columbia Teachers College and City University of New York. The highest cost was at NASULGC member Cornell University (\$2,800). In a regional comparison of NASULGC member institutions, the Southeast was the least expensive and New England the most expensive. In a comparison of AASCU member institutions, the Southeast region registered the lowest charges and the Middle Atlantic region the highest for residents, while the West was the highest for nonresidents. (HS)

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1971-72 STUDENT CHARGES

at

STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

(TUITION, REQUIRED FEES, ROOM AND BOARD)

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JOINT REPORT ON 1971-72 STUDENT CHARGES

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FOR RELEASE: OCTOBER 10, 1971

STUDENT CHARGES REACH NEW LEVELS AT STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Tuition and other required fees will jump more than eight percent for the resident student at a state college or university this fall. Nevertheless, the total costs for an academic year will rise less, on the average, in 1971-72 than the six percent cost-of-living hike to register the smallest percentage gain since 1968-69.

This general picture of costs at public institutions is based on responses from 358 colleges and universities to a joint survey conducted by the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges (NASULGC) and the American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU). Respondents were asked to provide information on all categories of student charges including tuition, required fees, room and board.

MEDIAN STUDENT CHARGES AT STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

NASULGC	Tuition and Required Fees		Room	Board	Com- ¹ bined	Tot- ² alled	Total Charges	
	Res.	Non-R.			R&B	R&B	Res.	Non-R.
1971-72	\$482	\$1,260	\$357.50	\$550	\$983	\$944	\$1,411	\$2,241
1970-71	443	1,077	349.50	511	935	908	1,351	1,988
% increase	8.80	16.99	2.28	7.63	5.13	3.96	4.44	12.72
AASCU								
1971-72	\$405	\$874	\$370	\$490	\$849	\$867	\$1,227	\$1,627
1970-71	370	840	356	470	837	823	1,208	1,618
% increase	8.28	4.04	3.93	4.25	1.43	5.34	1.57	.55

Figures shown are the median rates for typical full-time undergraduate students for two semesters, two trimesters or three quarters.

¹These are the median charges for both room and board at those institutions which do not have separate rates for room and for board.

²These are the median charges for room and board at all institutions which provide housing, whether such charges are made separately for room and for board, or in combination.

Inflation, the necessity to maintain the current level of program quality and inadequate appropriations from the state legislature were cited as the primary reasons for rate increases. Eighty-four of the 99 major state universities participating in the NASULGC survey and 223 of the 259 regional four-year colleges and universities participating in the AASCU survey increased charges in at least one category.

Median charges for 1971-72 in all categories would have reached even higher levels if President Nixon's wage-price freeze had not prevented a number of universities from making increases they had planned but not implemented. Campus reports indicate that there will probably be additional increases after the freeze although they may not be as steep as originally slated.

Tuition and required fees accounted for the most significant increases in charges among members of both associations. The median charge for resident tuition and required fees at NASULGC institutions was \$482 for an 8.8 percent increase over the 1970-71 median of \$443. AASCU institutions had a median charge of \$405 for resident tuition and required fees, which was 8.3 percent above the 1970-71 level of \$370.

Non-resident tuition and required fees took a giant leap among NASULGC institutions, with the median increasing 17 percent from \$1,077 in 1970-71 to \$1,260 in 1971-72. The sizeable increase is primarily attributable to the fact that a large number of state universities took steps during the year to raise charges to non-resident students to an amount equal to the full or the major portion of the cost of instruction. AASCU institutions, which have not yet adopted this trend, had a median increase of four percent, moving from \$840 to \$874.

Total costs for an academic year, including tuition, required fees, room and board charges, grew less steeply than tuition and required fees alone. The median total charge for resident students at NASULGC institutions was \$1,411, increasing by 4.4 percent from \$1,351 in 1970-71. Resident students at AASCU institutions will pay a median rate of \$1,227, which is only 1.6 percent more than the 1970-71 median of \$1,208.

The large increases in non-resident tuition were reflected in the amount of the increase in the median total charge for non-resident students at NASULGC institutions. The 1971-72 median total charge for non-residents was \$2,241, increasing 12.7 percent from the 1970-71 median of \$1,988. The non-resident median total charge at AASCU institutions increased less than one percent, going from \$1,618 to \$1,627.

Room rates increased less than any other single category of charges among members of both associations. The median yearly rate among NASULGC members was \$357.50, increasing only 2.28 percent from \$349.50. The median charge for AASCU members was slightly higher at \$370, moving up 3.9 percent from last year's median of \$356.

Board charges took a big leap at NASULGC institutions, going from \$511 to \$550 for a 7.6 percent increase. The increase for AASCU institutions was less sizeable, rising to \$490 for a 4.25 percent increase over the 1970-71 median of \$470.

Public universities have moved increasingly during the past few financially-pressed years to make student housing and food services self-supporting. Sixty-four NASULGC universities and 132 AASCU colleges and universities reported that 100 percent of the costs for these auxiliary enterprises are now covered by student charges.

(The chart on page one also shows median room and board rates for the small group of institutions that make a combined charge and median charges for total room and board costs at all institutions, whether such charges are made separately or in combination.)

WHAT'S BEHIND INCREASES?

The majority of member institutions of both NASULGC and AASCU cited inflation as the major reason for increases in student costs this year.

A large number of these public colleges and universities also revealed that they have been forced to increase charges to students in order to maintain the current level of program quality. Diminished legislative support has made such action necessary in many cases and was cited as a third reason for rate hikes.

The number of colleges and universities citing each of the three major reasons for increases were as follows: Inflation, 183 institutions; necessary to maintain current level of program quality, 143 institutions and inadequate appropriations from state legislature, 103 institutions.

Other reasons cited by a number of institutions for placing a greater fiscal burden on students were:

- . No other source of additional revenue available.
- . Faculty and/or staff salary increases.
- . Additional faculty and/or staff.
- . Construction of new facilities.
- . Addition of new programs.
- . Debt service.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST RATES

The lowest charge for resident tuition and fees among these public universities was \$70, the amount charged by District of Columbia Teachers College, a member of AASCU, and City University of New York, a NASULGC member. The latter university charges this amount in required fees to New York City residents.

There were 11 other NASULGC institutions with annual tuition and required fees of less than \$300, including five Texas institutions, the University of Puerto Rico and the University of Hawaii. There were 36 AASCU institutions with resident tuition and fees below \$200.

Universities ranking at the top of the scale in resident tuition and required fees charged rates ranging downward from \$1,150. The three exceptions were two private institutions belonging to NASULGC, Cornell University (\$2,800) and Massachusetts Institute of Technology (\$2,760) and AASCU member Winthrop College (S.C.) (\$1,470). There were four public institutions with tuition and fees above \$1,000. There was one public university in the \$900 range and one state college in the \$800 range. The remaining institutions ranking in the lists of the ten institutions with the highest tuition and fees for both associations charge between \$700 and \$800.

There was greater variation in non-resident tuition and fees between members of the two associations, due to the growing trend of NASULGC institutions to charge students the full cost of instruction. Only two NASULGC institutions charge less than \$600 for non-resident tuition and fees while there were 33 AASCU institutions with annual charges below \$600.

The highest non-resident tuition and fees, again with the exception of private institutions, also differed greatly between the two associations. Seven NASULGC institutions had charges ranging from \$1,800 to \$2,532. The most costly AASCU institutions charged fees ranging from \$1,560 to \$1,840. There were two exceptions here Fayetteville State University (N.C.) had a non-resident tuition and required fees charge of \$2,300.

(Complete lists of the ten institutions with the highest and lowest charges for tuition and required fees, resident and non-resident, for both associations are included in the back of the study.)

REGIONAL COMPARISONS OF STUDENT COSTS

Student tuition, fees, room and board charges varied widely among the five principal regions of the country.¹

In a comparison by region of NASULGC member institutions, the Southeast, as in previous years, was the most inexpensive. Colleges and universities in this region charged resident students median total charges of \$1,321 and non-resident students, \$1,992. Both totals were well below the association's national medians of \$1,411 and \$2,241 respectively.

New England institutions charged the highest total costs in both categories, \$1,911 for residents and \$2,811 for non-residents.

Total costs medians for residents in other regions were: Middle Atlantic, \$1,619; Midwest, \$1,575 and West, \$1,334.

Non-resident median total costs in these regions were: Midwest, \$2,398; West, \$2,280 and Middle Atlantic, \$2,210.

Western institutions charged the lowest in-state tuition and fees, registering a median \$431. The Middle Atlantic institutions charged the lowest fees for out-of-state students with a median \$970.

The highest resident and non-resident tuition and fees were charged by New England institutions which showed a 67.4 percent increase in resident tuition, from \$462 in 1970-71 to \$761 in 1971-72. New England schools raised non-resident tuition and fees by 22 percent to \$1,661.

Other medians for resident tuition and fees included: Middle Atlantic, \$540; Midwest, \$535 and West, \$431. Medians for non-resident tuition and fees were: Midwest, \$1,416; West, \$1,330 and Southeast, \$1,025.

In a comparison of AASCU member institutions, the Southeast region registered the lowest resident and non-resident total charges -- \$1,038 and \$1,570 respectively. These medians were below the AASCU national medians of \$1,227 for residents and \$1,627 for non-residents.

Middle Atlantic institutions reported the highest in-state total charges -- \$1,407 -- while Western colleges and universities ranked highest in out-of-state total student charges at \$2,061.

Other resident total cost medians for AASCU institutions included: Midwest, \$1,296; West, \$1,221 and New England, \$1,190. Non-resident medians included: New England, \$1,975; Middle Atlantic, \$1,794 and in Midwest, \$1,622.

Paradoxically, AASCU institutions in the West are charging the lowest in-state and the highest out-of-state tuition and fees, ranging from \$218 to \$1,267.

The California State College system, for example, is charging out-of-state students a flat \$1,110 while charging legal California residents only \$150 per academic year.

AASCU colleges and universities in the New England region offer the lowest out-of-state tuition and fee charges (\$720).

Other non-resident tuition median costs included: Southeast, \$925; Midwest, \$877 and Middle Atlantic, \$839.

AASCU colleges and universities in the Middle Atlantic region had the highest in-state charges at \$637 per academic year. Other resident tuition medians included: Midwest, \$439; Southeast, \$365 and in New England, \$300.

LONG-TERM TREND REFLECTS INFLATIONARY SPIRAL

A look at the upward trend in total costs at public institutions over the past six years reflects the general inflationary spiral as far as resident students are concerned. Non-residents have had to absorb even greater increases.

Comparative data on total student costs shown here for the 1965-66 and 1971-72 academic years reveals that resident costs have, on the average, risen slightly more than six percent each year at member institutions of both associations. Non-resident costs have increased at the staggering rate of nine percent annually.

	1965-66		1971-72		Percentage Increase	
	<u>Res.</u>	<u>Non-R.</u>	<u>Res.</u>	<u>Non-R.</u>	<u>Res.</u>	<u>Non-R.</u>
NASULGC	\$1,027	\$1,449	\$1,411	\$2,241	37.4%	54.6%
AASCU	\$ 857	\$1,095	\$1,215	\$1,689	41.7%	54.2%

GRADUATE VS. UNDERGRADUATE TUITION

Graduate students pay higher tuition on about a third of the campuses participating in the cost survey. Thirty of the ninety-four NASULGC institutions with graduate schools charged these students a higher fee. Of the 186 AASCU institutions with graduate programs, 59 had higher graduate charges.

Only eight NASULGC institutions charged lower graduate tuition, but 63 AASCU members had lower graduate fees. Most NASULGC universities -- a total of 56 -- charged exactly the same fees to both graduates and undergraduates. Sixty-four AASCU institutions, or about one-third, charged the same fees to both categories of students.

WHAT ARE "REQUIRED FEES"?

Because the broad term "required fees" has been the source of so much confusion in the past, respondents to the 1971-72 survey on student charges were asked to specify what was included in their required fees. A compilation of answers revealed that there are at least three types of fees that are charged by a large portion of colleges and universities. These are:

- 1 Fees for student or cultural activities and other student services.
2. Fees for health services.
3. Fees for student centers and other student facilities.

A smaller number of institutions also charged fees for athletics, construction, student government, recreational facilities, student publications, insurance, building use, registration and to pay off bonds. A few respondents classified part of their required fees simply as miscellaneous or incidental.

FOOTNOTE

- ¹ For regional comparison, the states were divided as follows:
- NEW ENGLAND--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island,
Vermont
- MIDDLE ATLANTIC--Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York,
Pennsylvania
- SOUTHEAST--Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi,
North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Puerto Rico
- MIDWEST--Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska,
North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin
- WEST--Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico,
Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming

INSTITUTIONS WITH LOWEST CHARGES . . .

. . . for RESIDENT TUITION AND FEES

AASCU

\$ 70	District of Columbia Teachers College
89	Federal City College (D.C.)
100	University of Guam
115	Fairmont State College (W.Va.)
120	Stephen F. Austin State University (Tex.)
126	North Texas State University
131	Shepherd College (W.Va.)
	University of Northern Colorado
132	College of the Virgin Islands
	Minot State College (N.D.)
	West Liberty State College (W.Va.)
137	Central State University (Okla.)
138	Winona State College (Minn.)

NASULGC

\$ 70	City University of New York
89	Federal City College
158	University of Puerto Rico
228	Prairie View A & M College
233	University of Hawaii
254	Texas Tech University
256	University of Houston
260	Texas A & M University
262	University of Texas at Austin
274	Southern University, (Louisiana)
292	West Virginia University
300	Kentucky State College

. . . for NON-RESIDENT TUITION AND FEES

AASCU

\$175	University of Guam
198	Central State University (Okla.)
200	Clinch Valley College (Va.)
262	Winona State College (Minn.)
278	Moorhead State College (Minn.)
288	Minot State College (N.D.)
321	Savannah State College (Georgia)
332	College of the Virgin Islands
360	Coppin State College (Md.)
366	Morgan State College (Md.)

\$158	University of Puerto Rico
480	Alabama A & M University
633	Lincoln University (Missouri)
650	South Carolina State College
738	A, M & N College (Arkansas)
743	Federal City College
	University of Hawaii
750	Delaware State College
786	Fort Valley State College (Georgia)
800	Kentucky State College

INSTITUTIONS WITH HIGHEST CHARGES . . .

. . . for RESIDENT TUITION AND FEES

AASCU

\$1470	Winthrop College (S.C.)
1150	Fayetteville State University (N.C.)
1080	California Maritime Academy
808	Lyndon State College (Vt.)
788	Castleton State College (Vt.)
775	College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey
760	Florida Atlantic University
756	Keene State College (N.H.)
750	Mansfield State College (Pa.)
732	Millersville State College (Pa.)

NASULGC

\$2,800	Cornell University (Endowed Colleges)
2,760	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
1,084	University of New Hampshire
1,082	University of Vermont
906	Cornell University (Statutory Colleges)
780	Pennsylvania State University, Univ. Park Campus
762	Kent State University
761	University of Rhode Island
750	Miami University
720	Ohio State University
700	Purdue University

10

. . . for NON-RESIDENT TUITION AND FEES

AASCU

\$2380	Winthrop College (S.C.)
2300	Fayetteville State University (N.C.)
1840	Wisconsin State University, La Crosse
1785	The University of Toledo (Ohio)
1760	Louisiana Tech University
1730	University of Nevada, Las Vegas
1638	Lyndon State College (Vt.)
1620	Florida Technological University
	University of West Florida
	Wright State University (Ohio)
1618	Castleton State College (Vt.)
1560	Bowling Green State University (Ohio)

\$2,800	Cornell University (Endowed Colleges)
2,760	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
2,532	University of Vermont
2,140	University of Michigan
2,100	University of California System
2,084	University of New Hampshire
1,832*	University of Wisconsin System
1,820	University of Colorado
1,800	Pennsylvania State University

* Based on charges which are established only for 1st semester